## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20224

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Date:	NAP.	บัว	ZUUU	Contact Person:
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				se copies to Districtelephone Number
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			Surna	ma
	Employer l	dentif	ication Nur	mber:
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Dear Applic	ant:			
1. 1: 2. 0 3. F 4. F	iding areas intensive or Out-patient, Rehabilitation Referral ner	i. To 1 ut-pati , group on for tworking	further you ent; individ p psychoth drugs, alco ng for in-pa	ohol, gambling etc. atient and residential treatment
5, F	sychologic	cal tes	ting and ev	valuation
other 501(c Medicaid/M Chief Exec to	)(3) organic ledicare. I utive Office The and your name to tra	zation er, res build u state	pectively. ing where a that two a rt clients as	res of financial support are and will be proceeds received from insurance, private paying clients, state and/or federal grants and and his wife. The proceeds are your Clinical Director and it appears that at least two of your officers or directors are related some of your services are provided is leased to you by automobiles are leased through the inthe indirectors of the proceeds. You indicate that since there is not a clinic, these automobiles are kept at the proceeds received from the proceeds.
Contracts a to provide of Act. This k	community etter also s	healti tates t owner	vere determ h represent that owners	the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Branch of mined to qualify under 48 CFR 3-380.5 as a "Buy Indian" business tative services to the Indian Health Service under the Buy Indian ship in your organization as submitted in your application includes co-owner; and co-owner. When your lincome tax was filed to the power of

was your Sargeant at Arms.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) provides for the exemption from federal income tax of organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, scientific or educational purposes, provided no part of the organization's net earnings inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or Individual.

Section 1.501(c)(3) -1(a)(1) of the federal Income Tax Regulations (the Regulations) provides that in order for an organization to be exempt as one described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code, it must be both organized and operated exclusively for one or more exempt purposes. Under section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(1)(i)(b) of the Regulations, an exempt purpose includes a charitable purpose.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2) of the Regulations provides that the term "charitable" is used in Code section 501(c)(3) in its generally accepted legal sense. The promotion of health has long been secognized as a charitable purpose. See Restatement (Second of Trusts, sections 368, 372 (1959); 4A Scott and Fratcher, The Law of Trusts, sections 368, 372 (4<sup>th</sup> ed. 1989); Rev. Rul. 69-545, 1969-2 C.B.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(c)(1) of the Regulations provides that an organization will be regarded as "operated exclusively" for one or more exempt purposes only if it engages primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of such exempt purposes specified in section 501(c)(3) of the Code. An organization will not be so regarded if more than an insubstantial part of its activities is not in furtherance of an exempt purpose.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(e)(1) of the Regulations states that an organization which is organized and operated for the primary purpose of carrying on an unrelated trade or business is not exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

In <u>Better Business Bureau of Washington, D.C. v. United States</u>, 328 U.S. 279, 283 (1945), the Court stated that "the presence of a single ... [nonexempt] purpose, if substantial in nature, will destroy the exemption regardless of the number or importance of truly ... [exempt] purposes."

Rev. Rul. 69-266, 1969-1 C.B. 151, holds that an organization formed and controlled by a medical doctor to conduct research programs consisting of treating patients who are charged prevailing fees for services rendered is not exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Rev. Rul. 78-441, 1976-2 C.B. 147, holds that conversion of a for-profit school to a nonprofit school will not disqualify the nonprofit school for exemption even though the former owners are employed by the nonprofit school. The result depends partly on the fact that the directors of the nonprofit school are not related to the former owners.

It is unclear from the materials that you have submitted that your actual operations from those of your for-profit predecessor.	are any different e of vehicles
leased in their names that you represent are used to further your exempt purposes and	at least one
building that you indicate is used to perform some of your services is also leased from	
Additionally, it appears that your operations benefit	y relieving them
of the need to pay the mortgage on their office building, car payments, and providing	with a
salary. Finally, two of your board members appear to be related to	a nave failed to
meet your burden of establishing that you are organized and operated exclusively for e	xempt purposes
within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Code and you are operated in a manner	similar to the
organization described in Rev. Rul. 69-266, <u>supra</u> . Therefore, we have concluded that substantial nonexempt purpose of engaging in ordinary commercial operations for the	private benefit of

Your activities violate the prohibition against private inurement.

Accordingly, you do not qualify for exemption as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Code and you must file federal income tax returns.

Contributions to you are not deductible under section 170 of the Code.

You have the right to protest this ruling if you believe it is incorrect. To protest, you should submit a statement of your views to this office, with a full explanation of your reasoning. This statement, signed by one of your officers, must be submitted within 30 days from the date of this letter. You also have a right to a conference in this office after your statement is submitted. You must request the conference, if you want one, when you file your protest statement. If you are to be represented by someone who is not one of your officers, that person will need to file a proper power of attorney and otherwise qualify under our Conference and Practices Requirements.

If you do not protest this ruling in a timely manner, it will be considered by the Internal Revenue Service as a failure to exhaust available administrative remedies. Section 7428(b)(2) of the Code provides, in part, that a declaratory judgement or decree under this section shall not be issued in any proceeding unless the Tax Court, the United States Court of Federal Claims, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia determines that the organization involved has exhausted administrative remedies available to it within the Internal Revenue Service.

If we do not hear from you within 30 days, this ruling will become final and a copy will be forwarded to the Ohio Tax Exempt and Government Entities (TE/GE) office. Thereafter, any questions about your federal income tax status should be directed to that office, either by calling 877-829-5500 (a toll free number) or sending correspondence to: Internal Revenue Service, TE/GE Customer Service, P.O. Box 2508, Cincinnati, OH 45201. The appropriate State Officials will be notified of this action in accordance with Code section 6104(c).

When sending additional letters to us with respect to this case, you will expedite their receipt by using the following address:

Internal Revenue Service

T:E0:RA:T:1, RM. 6514

1111 Constitution Ave, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20224

If you wish to FAX materials to us, our FAX number is

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely,

Marvin Frie Lander

Marvin Friedlander Manager, Exempt Organizations Technical Group 1